

The Rebels' Defeat - Stories of Deserters - Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac - Monday, Sept. 13, 1864.

Picket and artillery firing has been kept up very briskly since Saturday, the fire of the Rebels not ceasing to have cooled off yet as being surprised and losing many prisoners. The result is that some five or six of our men are brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some have died.

Yesterday, a large mortar opened on the right, and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great effect.

A Rebel sharpshooter this afternoon stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chance, shot one of our men at a battery. He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well-directed shot struck the ball, tearing it to pieces, and he is supposed, being the object.

Desertion report that General Lee announced to his troops, on Sunday, that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here—but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave. These men also reported matters to be in a bad way over there. They have been cutting on short rations, and those of a poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching camp is, "Where are we going to?" and we are just going to draw them away from here.

Among the casualties in the 2d Division, 2d Corps, since Sunday, by picket firing, were: Lieut. George Eaker, 9th Pa., killed; Lieut. Benj. F. Merriam, 11th N. J., wounded in the face; Lieut. J. S. Hobbs, 17th N. J., wounded in the hand; Sergt. F. Condy, 11th Mass., killed.

W. D. McINTOSH.

Quiet Times - Militia in the Army - Hancock's Successful Movement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

From Army Fortified, Sept. 10, 1864 - n.

On the portion of our line against which the enemy made such a strong concentration on Wednesday, the most quiet now prevails. The reason of this abandoning an apparently well established position, is a matter of conjecture—the most reasonable solution of which is that they discovered the impracticability of our defenses where they expected to meet but little resistance, and a desperate vigilance where they hoped to find strong conditions. The line will soon come to the ground, and we are now on our guard.

Another interesting scene might perhaps be worked in. It is illustrated by what I consider a very interesting incident. It is a matter of fact, that in the remainder of the day, many of our men were seen carrying "quilt" widows and plantations of negroes in the enemy's hands. It is in proof, documentary and oral in Washington City, which I have not yet seen published, that the Rebels, in their march, are now carrying "quilt" widows and plantations of negroes in the enemy's hands.

This may occur in a measure, for a certain Rebel company of questionable morality, manifest about the Rebels, another criterion for the comic, or rather, the tragic artist.

Of the military situation, today, it can only be said, that severely a cannon round or picket shot has been heard for the last thirty-six hours. It is, perhaps, the very quietest time along the lines that has occurred during the campaign. Whether it is a truce, or a certain that the three last months, now just fairly set in, are pregnant with important events. It is also not to be denied, that the Rebels, as far as they are concerned, are now found to have debilitated to ten or twelve per cent duty. This fact assumes a more definite form. It is a fact that the Rebel Regiments are smaller today than they were they were fully a year in the Spring. And they have the habit of consolidating depleted commands to a smaller extent than we have yet done.

The record of the Rebel organization, as I have just examined it, shows very many references to the margin, where it is explained that this or that regiment was, on or about such a date, consolidated with this or that other regiment; and that of men added to this or that other organization. And it is the same with brigades and divisions. For instance, the 1st "Stone Wall Brigade" no longer exists—its fight away, so many times smashed, that but a few stragglers remained to be incorporated with any other body.

It would be tedious to speak of all these disorganized soldiers with whom the Provost Marshal has to deal. Their name is legion. Nor will I more than advert to residents within the lines, begging a guard, begging rations, begging all sorts of privileges to a negro who has not been paid his last month's wages, and seeks justice at the hands of the Provost—of the contraband from from a Rebel master, whose eyes roll in jolly white as when told that he can go to work for wages—to the woman captured while trying to carry through to the enemy a pound of quinine, a hundred letters, a new blanket, and the 1,000 other feminine necessities to the Rebel spy, with the plan of a fort in his fact—to the soldier guilty of assaulting his officer—to the officer guilty of mistreating a soldier—all these individuals have been before the Provost Marshal, and have been passed on to their fate.

C. A. P.

Gen. Weitzel and Terry - Gen. Butler at Work - Gen. Turner's Recovery - Rebel Hopes for McClellan's Election - Descriptions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

My chief motive in writing is to say that the days have been eventful. Generals Weitzel and Terry have been made Major Generals by brevet. No one conversant with the record of each of these officers will question the propriety of this recognition of their services. Since March, attended by three years of conspicuously able service, have made Lieut. Godfrey Weitzel, of the Engineers, and Col. Alfred Terry, of the 11th N. Y. Cav., Major-Generals. The double stars seldom adorn such worthy shoulders.

Immediately on his return, Gen. Butler set to work upon the business which had accumulated during his absence with his own unequalled capacity and tireless indefatigability. Besides commanding a large army in the field, he is Major-General commanding a large Department and Commissioner of Exchange. His great success, well known to the industry of the South, has been the result of his own energy and the assistance of his staff. He is a man of high character, and his personal attention to his duties is a model for all to follow. He is a man of high character, and his personal attention to his duties is a model for all to follow.

Gen. John W. Turner, who has been sick for a fortnight, is now able to go to his post. He is a man of high character, and his personal attention to his duties is a model for all to follow. He is a man of high character, and his personal attention to his duties is a model for all to follow.

Deserters now come over at the rate of a dozen or more per day. Each of these is examined separately and a record taken. Unless there are suspicious circumstances, these are permitted to take the oath of allegiance, and are furnished subsistence and transportation to any point within our lines which they may choose. They belong to all the Rebel States, though a larger proportion are from regions which have been possessed by our forces—Tennessee and Western Virginia. They manifest great pleasure at the reception they meet, and invariably declare that large numbers of their comrades are deterred from desertion only by the fear of being pressed into our service.

Rebels they have been led to believe that the North is on the point of yielding, that therefore there will be little more fighting, that peace will be declared and their independence acknowledged soon after the election of McClellan in November, and this induces them to hold out the two intervening months.

But to the provost-marshal's office again. The Provost-Marshal, Lieut. John I. Duvoquet, as I write, is examining a number of refugees, eight or ten who left Richmond last night. They are nearly all Blackmen, have been employed in the Confederate arsenals at eight dollars per day, and have left rebels because they could not live on their wages. They avoided the Rebel pickets, were taken up by our men, and have finally brought up before the provost-marshal's office.

A negro ragged, poverty-stricken, old and decrepit, and down-at-the-heel set of beggars you never saw—they actually looked plucked and famished. Yet they had eight dollars a day, Rebel currency. But four were five hundred dollars a barrel, and green ones ten dollars a dozen each, and they were stowed out of Richmond. They were able to subsist themselves until we grasped the Walton Road, when prices of food rose to a jump beyond eight dollars a day for enough to feed a laborer. As the deserters, they will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, and be sent wherever within our lines they please, all but one. His first story was that he had been living in Richmond five years, had not

worked for the Government, had not been drafted, had clerked the authorities.

His mother kept a small grocery and had fed him the last year. This tale the Provost-Marshal did not believe, and simply telling him that it was not possible that he had so long kept out of the rebel army by not enrolling himself, remanded him to the guard-house. In less than an hour he was asked to be taken to the Provost's office again, where he was again asked his story. He was a private in the 12th Virginia, had this shape. He was a private in the 12th Virginia, had this shape. He was a private in the 12th Virginia, had this shape.

So perfect is the information in the Provost Office that the deserter or refugee who attempts to pass off a false story is pretty sure to come to grief. Once in a while a stranger from our own army reports himself as a deserter from the enemy, but only to be dismissed. The Lieutenant knows the organization of the Rebel army—could give an almost perfect report of the officers. He knows, too, the locality of every Rebel Brigade now and at any time the last three months. Let a stranger pretend to belong to any one of them, and he must give answers corresponding with the record or he is shown to be an impostor, and who and what he is is soon ascertained.

You need see the blank stare of surprise when a deserter sees how much is known about the Rebel army. A man is asked his company and regiment, and perhaps is then told the names of the officers commanding his company, regiment, brigade, division and corps, and from what locality he deserted. From that instant he tells the truth, for he does not know how much more he may be known—the strength of his company is obtained from him with other valuable information—so that which established him had been from some command deserter or prisoner previously here.

In the course of each few weeks, men from nearly every Rebel Regiment pass through this office, and the information obtained, entered and tabulated, ready for instant reference, is of vast service to the commanding General. It is in this way more than any other may be learned in all others, that the rapid decrease in the Rebel Army is proven. It may be known that in a given engagement the enemy lost severely, but when a given company which was forty or fifty strong before, is now found to have debilitated to ten or twelve per cent duty. This fact assumes a more definite form. It is a fact that the Rebel Regiments are smaller today than they were they were fully a year in the Spring. And they have the habit of consolidating depleted commands to a smaller extent than we have yet done.

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True-Week

Shipwreck in the Gulf.

Twenty-seven persons at sea on a raft for forty-eight hours.

On the 3d inst, at 6 a. m., as the United States steamer Chesapeake was on her passage from St. Augustine to Mobile Bay, the lookout discovered a boat adrift on the water. The crew was immediately alerted for the boat, and in about one hour the boat was located, and it was found to contain Capt. T. P. Mott, Major of the 2d New York, and a crew of 27 men, 20 of whom were wounded.

The vessel was a small schooner, and was bound for Mobile Bay. She was captured by the Rebels, and the crew was taken to a place in the mouth of the Alabama river, and just out of range.

As stated in a Mobile paper, Gen. Sherman's troops are constructing splendid fortifications at Cedar Point, and are now in the process of building a line of fortifications from the mouth of the Alabama river, and just out of range.

Great indignation is felt and expressed by both Union army and navy officers at General Pigg, the Rebel army will be soon in the hands of the Union army. The Rebels are now in the hands of the Union army.

FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

1,500 Rebels Reported at Demopolis, Mo.

Gen. Ewing's Capt. McElroy has information of 1,500 Rebels at Demopolis, Mo., and there are reports of a large force of Rebels in the neighborhood of Demopolis.

From Forts Reported.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

A disturbance took place yesterday afternoon in Norfolk, between some sailors and the colored guard, during a day on a main-street. Two sailors and one of the colored guard were killed, and several others were wounded.

The U. S. Steamer Key Stone captured the fine blockade-runner Steamer Ely, and sent her to Boston.

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FROM ATLANTA.

Gen. Sherman's Generosity Order - Explanation of the Inhabitants - Protest of Gen. Hood.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

The Journal has special correspondence from Atlanta up to the 10th inst.

It contains a congratulatory order from Gen. Sherman, recognizing his victories, and an agreement between Gen. Sherman and Hood for a few days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Lynchburg Railroad, and the country around it, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South.

Gen. Hood writes Gen. Sherman on the 9th inst., saying: "Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose is unwarranted and unjustifiable."

Gen. Hood to James M. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, saying: "I shall do in my power to withdraw the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon you by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander."

The letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood was not obtained, but the following items from the notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta, by the permission of Gen. Sherman, will give an idea thereof.

Gen. Sherman is required to leave Atlanta and proceed either South or North, as the Government will furnish transportation South as far as Rough and Ready, and North as far as Chattanooga, etc. All persons may take their movable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all necessities. Negroes who are unable to work will be put in Government employ. Negro women and children will be sent out of the city.

Gen. Sherman's order of the 10th inst. commences as follows: "The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes, will be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employes as may be retained by the proper Department of the Government."

The order concludes as follows: "All persons who are unable to work will be put in Government employ. Negro women and children will be sent out of the city."

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Creole.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, from New-Orleans in 7 days, arrived on Wednesday night.

Her news is not especially important. The vote of the State on the new Constitution is largely in her favor, and Louisiana is henceforth a free State for ever. The result on Congress was not yet known, when the steamer sailed.

From Mobile Bay the latest advices state that the greatest activity still prevails there. Fort Morgan is being rapidly put in a tenable condition. A number of the vessels belonging to the fleet are in the neighborhood of the city.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

The United States supply steamer Chesapeake, a 700-ton steamer, was captured by the Rebels on the 10th inst.

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